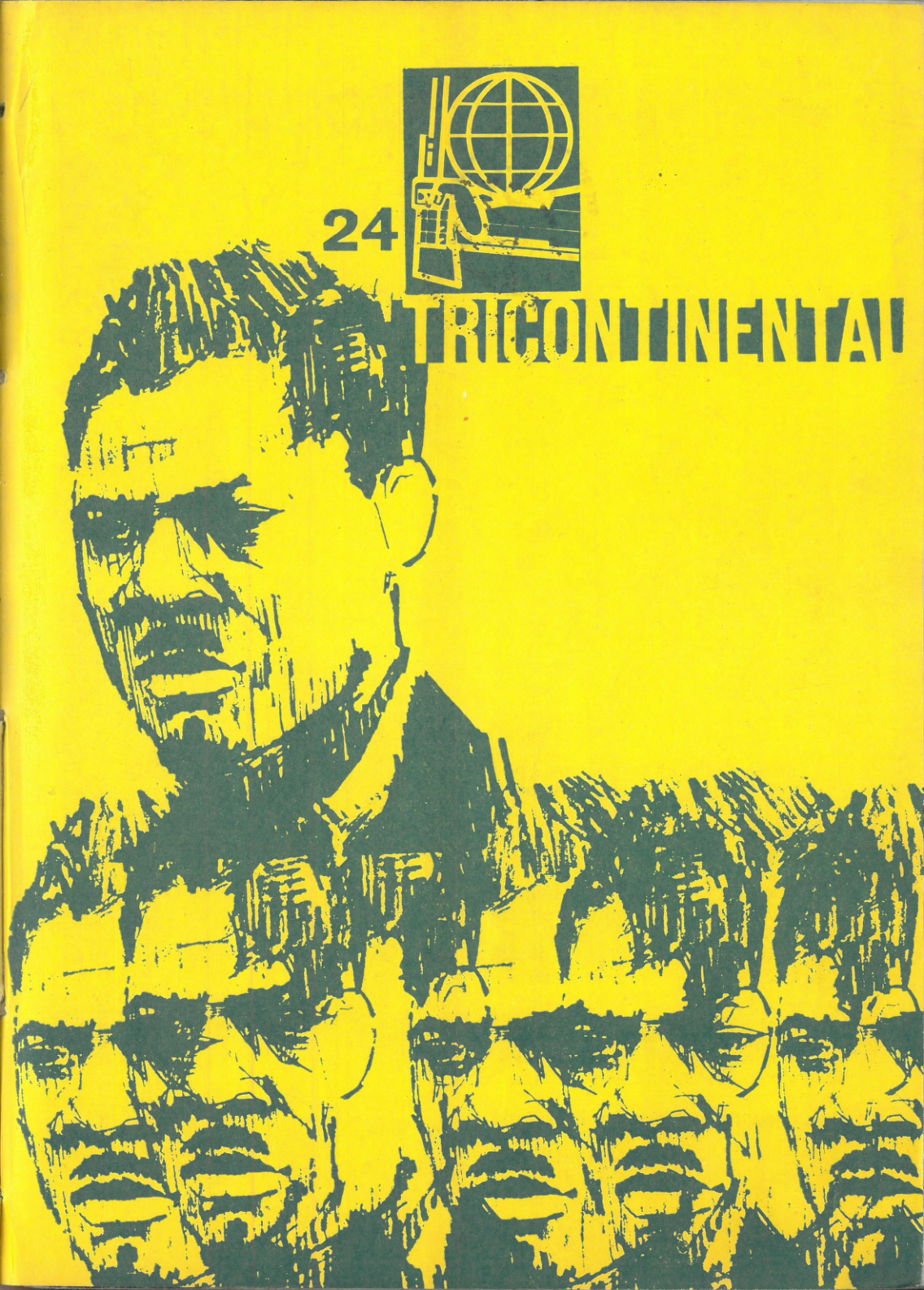
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TRICONTINENTAL

SUMMARY

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ANGOLA YEAR VII

February 4, 1961, marks a decisive date in the history of the Angolan people. On that day, militants of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) stormed the prisons of Luanda (the Angolan capital) and liberated thousands of patriots who were imprisoned there.

Shortly afterwards, the peasant masses in the North rose up in arms against

the Portuguese colonialist domination and the Angolan people found themselves in the vanguard of the revolutionary struggle, together with other peoples of the world who, in their struggle for a decent life, are waging a battle against oppression.

Repression was rapidly unleashed by the fascist Oliveira Salazar Government. The prisons were jammed with Angolan patriots and entire villages were razed by the enemy bombs. A wave of collective hysteria engulfed the colonialists who, in the face of an imminent general uprising, brutally and criminally vented their wrath on the Angolan population.

This armed struggle, which focused international attention on Portugal's colonialist policy, is not an isolated case in the history of Angola.

In 1575, when the Portuguese seaman, Paulo Dias de Movais, returned to Luanda Bay —where Lusitanians landed for the first time in 1482— he decided to impose his authority on the African kingdoms by force and to rule directly, thus bringing about a radical change in the trade policy followed up to that time. The first three centuries were filled with one war after another between the Portuguese invaders and the African peoples of Angola who would not submit.

The slave trade drained off the human resources of the country to such an extent that Angola is still suffering from the results of it today. Estimates lead us to believe that nearly three million Angolans were sent to the Brazilian plantations and other places in America.

Among the heroes of the Angolan people at that time were Ngola Kiluange, the outstanding Queen, Ginga Mbandi who, from 1635 to 1655, put up heroic resistance against foreign occupation, King Mandume, and many others who fought the despised invader.

Nineteen hundred and fifteen marks a crucial year in the history of Angola. During that year colonialist aggression against the Angolan peoples doubled in intensity due to the outbreak of the First World War. Already in 1885, Africa was carved up among the European powers —Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, Germany, Italy and Spain— during the notorious Berlin Conference.

Portugal was only able to establish its hegemony over the coastal region. In the rural zones of Angola, the plateau towns were out of the hands of the colonial administration. Fearful because they had not been able to subjugate those peoples who had been granted to them, the Portuguese rapidly set out to conquer them before other European countries could do so.

In one last drive, the Portuguese usurpers tried to conquer those peoples who were still resisting their colonial domination. In Lisbon in 1926, a fascist dictatorship seized power. It immediately began to pave the way for ultracolonialism which was firmly established in 1940. During the period between 1940 and 1961, Angolan nationalism began to develop in a new, more revolutionary form, and this nationalism was the result of the experiences gained in four centuries of relentless struggle.

The accumulation of experiences in fighting aided the development of the struggle in the cultural and the political fields as well.

A vast movement for the recovery of the people's rights emerged. Underground schools to teach the people to read and to write were established in the African districts, and African Culture, which had been suppressed by the colonialists, began to be studied and publicized. Pamphlets calling on the people to join the uprising were distributed. Articles on different aspects of

ANGOLA

fascism and Portuguese colonialism were widely distributed but always secretly. At the beginning the watchword was "the struggle por independence" and the "liquidation" of the artificial barriers between the Africans themselves, considered by the colonial authorities to fall into two categories

—the "indigenous" Africans and the so-called "assimilated" Africans.

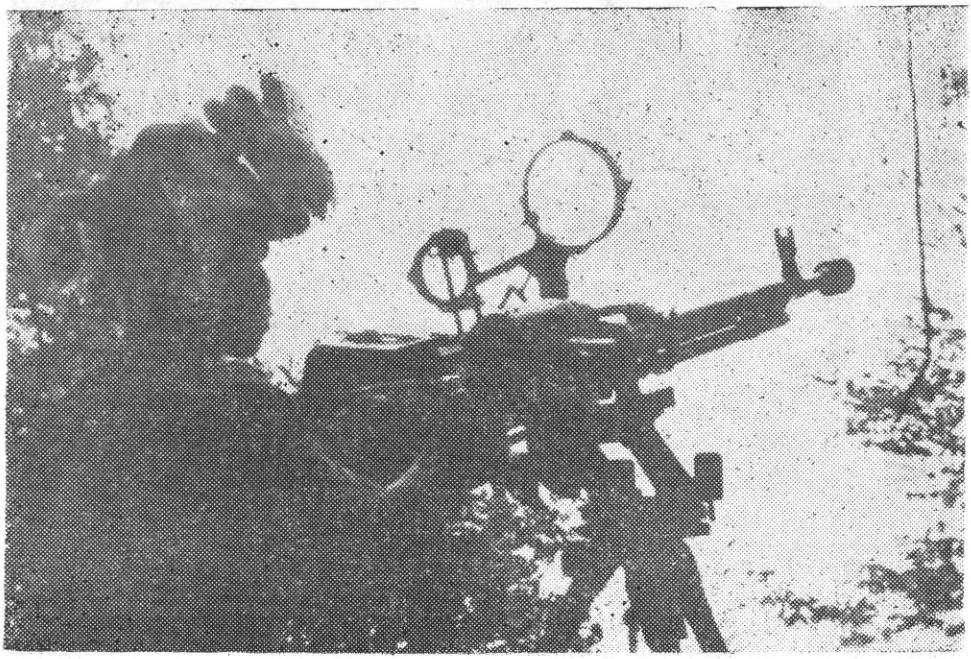
The small organizations, scattered throughout the country, rallied around the aforementioned watchwords. But soon it was obvious that a re-grouping of forces was necessary to unite all these organizations in a single organization, capable of outlining a common programme and centralizing the leadership of struggle. In 1953, the Angolan Party of United Struggle (PLUA) and the Movement for Angolan Independence (MIA) were created, which in 1956 —together with other smaller and less important organizations— led to the establishment of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

In a manifesto published in December, 1956, the MPLA stated: "The minimum aim of imperialist exploitation and oppression of the Angolan people, was, is and always will be to make the highest possible profit. The entire Angolan administration is in the hands of the colonialist state. The entire social life of Angola was disrupted. Angolan culture is looked down on and suppressed. They keep our history hidden, they distort it... we are humiliated as individuals and as a people...

Thus, colonialism has innoculated in Angola's body the bacteria of ruin, hatred, backwardness, poverty, ignorance and reaction."

Further on, the manifesto denounced the Portuguese colonial policy, which is

YEAR VII



leading to the mass annihilation of the Angolan people and is responsible for the forced labor, the lack of medical care and the penetration in Angola of the finance capital of the U. S. and European monopolies and cartels. The manifesto urged all the people to organize "on all fronts to liquidate imperialism and Portuguese colonialism in order to transform Angola into an independent State and to install a democratic People's Government."

It also pointed out that "Portuguese colonialism cannot be overthrown without struggle. Thus, there is only one road for the Angolan people to follow: Revolutionary struggle."

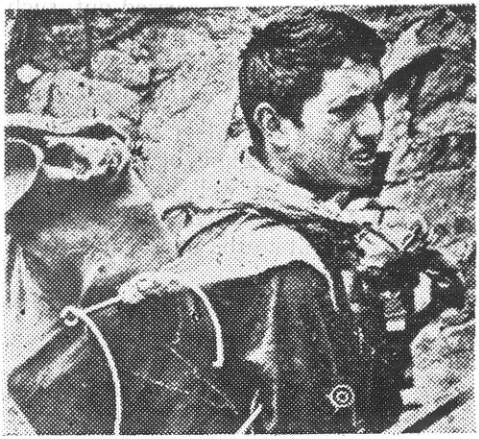
From the start, the movement was under the eagle-eye of the Nazi-style International Police for the Defense of the State (PIDE) and the government authorities. The persecution unleashed against the patriots was ferocious, while at the same time, the colonialist government made an attempt to curb the increasing political activity which, in 1958, became very intense.

The main subject everywhere was the armed struggle. Pamphlets, programmes of action and proclamations of the anti-colonialist struggle angered and worried the Lisbon fascists. In 1959, dozens of well-known nationalists and "suspicious individuals" were imprisoned after exhausting every form of action, on February 4, 1961, the people of the capital stormed the prisons of Luanda.

At the beginning of the seventh year of the guerrilla war initiated by the MPLA, three fronts exist: In Cabinda, in the district of North Cuanza and Yuanda and the district of Moxico. During recent months, important military operations were carried out, such as, for example, the sabotaging of the Benguela railway, which is very important to the Angolan national economy.

Although Portugal is supported by the reactionary regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia as well as its allies in NATO, the Angolan people are determined to fight to the end against colonial oppression.

THE DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH GUATEMALA



"Guatemala, the moment has arrived
To settle accounts with your tormentors,
Those who outraged your people.
Denying them freedom placing a yoke upon their necks".

The brief lines of this revolutionary hymn dedicated to the Guatemalan combatants reflect the fighting spirit of the men who, in the eastern mountains of Guatemala, are waging battles for natonal liberation against a cruel and ruthless enemy.

In an attempt to cover up the reactionary and criminal nature of the Guatemalan regime, the United States has placed a civilian in power: Julio Cesar Mendez Montenegro.

Taking advantage of his prestige as a former revolutionary, Montenegro has played ball with the imperialists serving them even more efficiently than his predecessors, Idigoras and Peralta Azurdia.

At present, the people of Guatemala are the victims of brutal repression. Rarely do the daily newspaper reports fail to carry accounts of murders commited by the thugs of the regime or elements belonging to the fascist organizations NOA and MANO. The two serve as a screen behind which the repressive corps of the government conceal their participation in the crimes commited day after day.

The repressive actions are carried out with the support or intervention of the Yankee military forces. The farm district where the guerrillas have influence are brutally bombed with napalm supplied by the United States, and the so-called "anti-insurgent actions" are carried out under the direction of U.S officers belonging to the "Green Berets".

Cynically, the U.S, through its International Development Agency and under the provisions of the "Alliance for Progress" has equipped the Guatemalan police corps with side arms, radio transmitters, maps and furniture. The anti-guerrilla operations are accompanied by a demagogic campaign. "Powdered milk, tiny hospitals and wheat flour arrive in the villages together with threats, repression, torture and murder," a journalist who visited Guatemala recently commented.

Not satisfied with that, Mendez Montenegro and his henchmen frequently announce new raids against the people, under the absurd illusion of "pacifying the country". Around December 15th, they arrested many people after the patriots set fire to installations in downtown Guatemala City, causing losses estimated at more than three million dollars. These actions were carried out by the underground units of the FAR's central region.

Such is the struggle which the people of Guatemala are waging on the eve of a new Day of Solidarity with that country. This day is held every February sixth, in accordance with an agreement of the Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Lation America (OSPAAAL).

Precisely on a date like this, six years ago, the first guerrilla detachments penetrated into the Izabal district in the eastern area of the country to fight against the murderers of the people.

Six years late, the guerrillas have extended their area of operations. The Rebel Armed Forces (FAR) founded

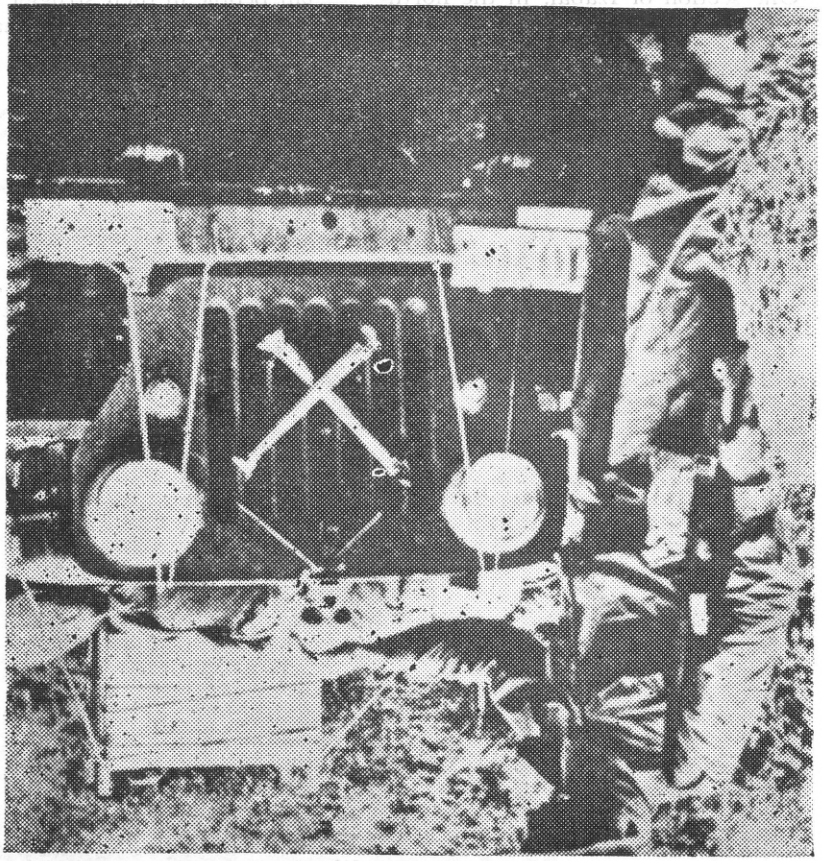
by the unforgettable Turcios Lima and led today by Cesar Montes, have developed and extended their guerrilla operations to the departments in the northeast.

The FAR is also employing different methods in Quezaltenango, Totinicapan, San Marcos and the West. The latter is an area characterized by districts which are completely inhabited by a native population.

One section of Izabal, in the northeast, is controlled by guerrilla units of the 13th of November Movement, led by Yon Sosa.

The Guatemalan revolutionary movement having recovered from the grievous loss of its leader, Turcios Lima, has been able to deal effective blows to national reaction and to its leader, Mendez Montenegro. The successful development of the armed revolutionary struggle led by the FAR and the 13th of November Movements herald the future victory of the Guatemalan people in their struggle against imperialism and the reactionary forces.

THE CONGO 82 YEARS



of imperialist aggression

Eighty two years of aggression, 82 years of exploitation, 82 years of struggle that is what constitutes the history of the Congo, a country that exports various products, with the exception, of

course, of its poverty, ignorance and disease which are only for internal consumption.

The imperialist aggression and intervention in the Congo, which started officially with the conference of the imperialist powers of that day in February, 1885, grew and strengthened with Belgium's interference in the political, economic and social life of the country.

Obviously this situation was to cause a reaction on the part of the Congolese people who in various ways are going to express their repudiation for a way of life in which personal dignity is trampled on.

In this struggle of the people for their rights, independence and dignity and against all kinds of exploitation, actions against the oppressive power were carried out in different regions of the country.

The resistance of the Kasongo Niembo Chiefs in Lumpunga, the Elizabethville rebellion of 1944 against the powerful Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, the people's insurrection against the colonialist power in Leopoldville on January 4th, 1959, and that of October 30th of the same year in Stanleyville are only a few examples of this struggle being waged by the Congolese people for their independence.

The first glimpse of independence was caught on June 20th, 1960, the day on which Patrice Lumumba, hero and martyr in the cause of the freedom of the peoples, proclaimed the independence of the Congo.

In the very beginning of the struggle for the country's independence, Lumumba had already foreseen the future of the Congo, and the openly stated that he knew independence is not a gift, but rather something that has to be conquered through bloodshed and sacrifice. He pointed out the fact that the imperialists were plotting against his life and that of his country, but that he was sure that, even after his death, his people would rise up as one and win back independence, weapons in hand.

Assuming the offensive and acting through their puppets, the imperialists promptly murdered Lumumba, whom they considered a great obstacle to their plans. Then, in further betrayal of the Congo's interests, the imperialists made their agents the masters of the country's political and economic life, to the detriment of the Congolese people. But all through that dark period of life in the Congo, the people did not remain with their arms folded.

Lumumba, whose government after June 30th, 1960 was to face Belgian aggression and the secession of the province of Katanga and Sur-Kassi, is killed, having lined up the imperialist coalition against him, this time under the leadership of the U.S. imperialists. They murder Lumumba in the belief that they ended the Congolese struggle for real independence once and for all.

But things did not turn out the way the imperialists expected, for in 1961, the people resisted and were able to seize control of

the six former provinces of the Congo, including all the Eastern Kivu province and a large part of the provinces of Katanga and Kasai, establishing a government in Stanleyville.

This advantage was lost due to the reconciliation accepted by a Parliamentary group known as the "Lumumbists" in August of 1961. This reconciliation opened the way for the formation of a government of national reconciliation with Cyrile Adoula as Prime

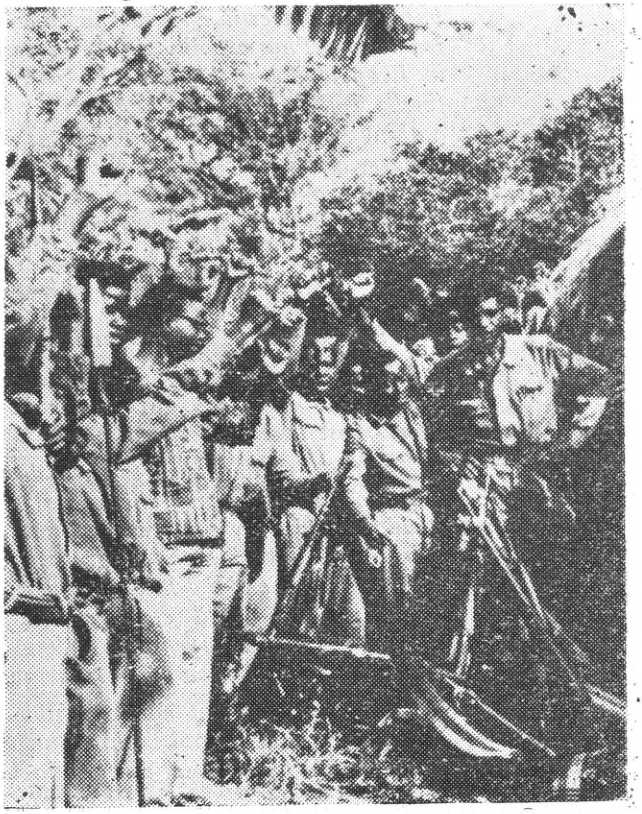
Minister and Antoine Gizenga as Deputy Prime Ministre in representation of the Lumumbist bloc. The imperialists took full advantage of this reconciliation, which was just a trap to reinforce their position in that territory and use their men to arrest many persons and murder several patriots.

Parliamentary struggle was not able to solve the problem, since, in 1963, the Congolese Parliament was dissolved and dictatorial powers were assumed by the imperialist agents, Kasavubu, Adoula, Mobutu and others.

In the face of this increasingly rotten situation, only one alternative was left to the people: To take up arms and carry out a revolutionary struggle to win back their independence.

Thus, on October 3rd, 1963, the National Liberation Council was created to lead the armed struggle.

THE CONGO



The Congo: 82 years of aggression 82 years of exploitation 82 years of struggle

In October, 1963, Comrade Pierre Mulele opened up the first guerrilla front in Kwilu, right in the province of Leopoldville.

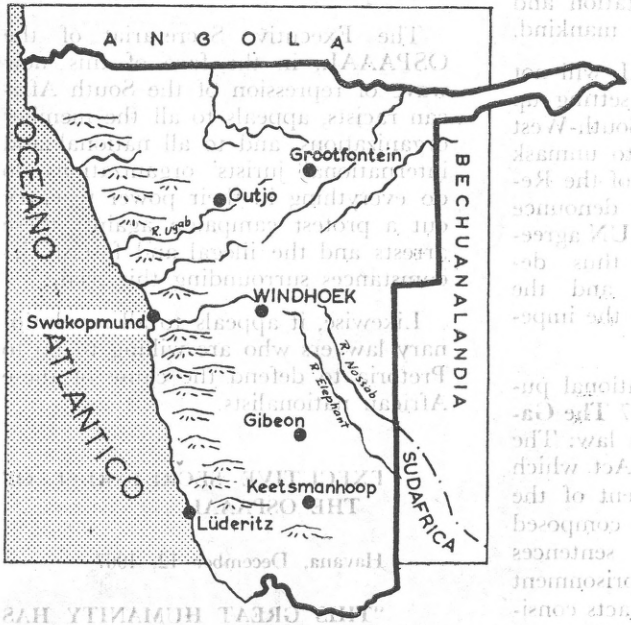
Comrade Gaston Sumialot, who was in charge of the eastern regions of the country, carried out the struggle and, in the four-month period from April to August, 1964, three-fourths of the Congolese territory was liberated. The victory of the armed struggle in 1964 forced the imperialists, at that time, to put a series of their puppets in power in an effort to hold it and thus quell the people's revolution. Thus a political type game of musical chairs was played in Leopoldville with Kasavubu excluded first, then Aboula and finally Tshombe. This change of puppets in power was to achieve nothing. As the danger grew by the day, the imperialists decided to carry out a direct intervention. So, on November 24th, 1964, we witnessed a U.S. Anglo-Belgian aggression during which a large scale massacre was unleashed against the population of Stanleyville, a city which was held by the revolutionaries. During this period, despite the presence of their imperialist masters, the lackeys in Leopoldville, were not able to control the liberation struggle even with the support of the mercenaries recruited everywhere.

The musical chairs continued, excluding Tshombe, then Kimba, ending up with Mobutu, who is today considered imperialism's best agent in Africa.

But the Congolese people, determined to continue their liberation struggle under the leadership of the National Liberation Council headed by comrades Gaston Sumialot and Pierre Mulele, President and Vice-president respectively of the Supreme Council of the Revolution, the leading organ of the NLC, will never lay down arms and will continue the struggle until they finally overthrow the pro-imperialist regime in Leopoldville and build a new, independent, free and prosperous Congo.

This difficult, but not impossible task, evidently calls for the solidarity of the peoples throughout the world, especially the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, considered by the Congolese people to be their comrades in arms and in adversity.

CRIMINAL POLICY OF PRETORIA AGAINST SOUTH WEST AFRICA



Notwithstanding the growing condemnation of the racial policy of the Republic of South Africa by world public opinion, the governments of Pretoria and Salisbury continue perpetrating their crimes against the African population.

The living conditions of the Africans, which result in the increase of the economic and social level of the

white minority, are directed towards the political dominion of the latter, which has as its consequence the maintenance of political oppression as well as the policy of Apartheid.

In the system of recruitment of the African laborers in South-West Africa —which is not unique in the African continent— the workers, once under contract, are not only forbidden to leave the region in which they work but are also unable to rescind their contracts and are even forced to wear a badge indicating the category of worker to which they belong.

After 45 years of South African mandate, the non-white majority of South West Africa has been systematically reduced to a state of exploitation and oppression hardly known to mankind.

Needless to say, OSPAAAL will not accept the UN agreement setting up a Trusteeship Council in South-West Africa. However, in order to unmask even more the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, we denounce the insolence with which the UN agreements have been mocked, thus demonstrating the inefficacy and the complicity of this body with the imperialist policy.

As a challenge to international public opinion, on June 21, 1967 **The Gazette** published the text of a law: The Act Against Terrorism. This Act, which was passed by the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, composed only of whites, stipulates sentences ranging from five years imprisonment to the death penalty for all acts considered as terrorist and any other acts such as withholding information from the police.

Thirty-seven leaders and militants of the South West African People's Organization SWAPO, including John Otto, Secretary General and Jason Mutumbula, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of this organization and all those who have never hidden their opposition to the policy of racism have been arrested, and are now going to be tried under this new law made for the blacks in that part of Africa.

The accused men, who do not have the right to select their defense counsels because they are arbitrarily held incommunicado, are even denied the chance of having their families attend the trial, which will be held in Pretoria, due to the difficulties in entering the Republic of South Africa.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, in the face of this new wave of repression of the South African racists, appeals to all the member organizations, and to all national and international jurists' organizations to do everything in their power to carry out a protest campaign against these arrests and the illegal and fascist circumstances surrounding this trial.

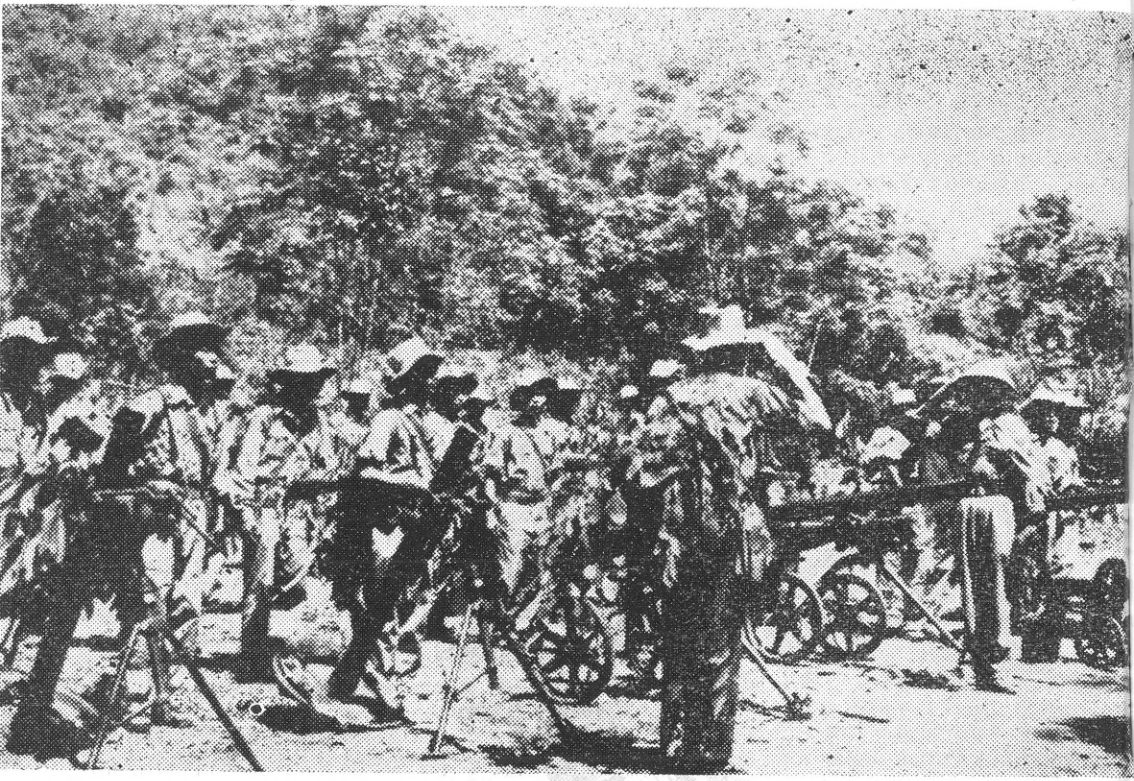
Likewise, it appeals to all revolutionary lawyers who are willing to go to Pretoria to defend the cause of these African nationalists.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL

Havana, December 12, 1967

"THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID: ENOUGH! AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD."

MARCH 19: PROTEST AGAINST U.S. INTERVENTION IN VIET NAM



MARCH 19: PROTEST AGAINST U.S

When, in March, 1950, two American warship anchored in the port of Saigon, little did the ruling circles of the United States think that another period was about to begin in their history of their wars of conquest —a period which was culminate in one of their greatest fiascoes— the Viet Nam war.

Those were the days, right after the Second War, when the French Expeditionary Army suffered defeat after defeat in its attempt to win back for France the former colonial empire of Indochina.

The United States was preparing to intervene directly in that war in support of the French colonialists and had planned a show of force by carrying out serial and naval maneuvers off the Vietnamese coasts. The task force for these maneuvers was to be made up of the two aforementioned warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, plus an aircraft carrier with 100 jet fighters on her flight deck.

The U.S. imperialists hoped in this way to frighten the Vietnamese people and thus reduce the increasing pressure that the Viet Minh were already exerting on the French Expeditionary Forces.

But then, just as today, the Vietnamese people had no intention of letting anyone intimidate them.

Right after the two war vessels docked in Saigon, and despite the strong repressive apparatus mounted by the French colonialists, the people of the South Vietnamese capital went out into the streets. A few hours later, more than 300,000 demonstrators were marching through the streets of Saigon. They were workers, students and intellectuals who, openly challenging the wrath of the colonialists, marched towards the docks shouting "Down with Imperialism" and "Yankee, Go Home".

In the face of the harassment of the people, the U.S Marines, who had just landed, had to retreat to their ships in a hurry. That night, guerrilla forces unleashed a mortar attack on the U.S. warships. This was March 19th. On the 20th, before dawn, the U.S. Fleet had to withdraw in the face of their inability to carry off the "show of force".

Since then, March 19th is commemorated every year as the "Day of National Protest Against U.S. Intervention in Viet Nam".

Eighteen years later, now that U.S. aggression against Viet Nam is a reality, the Vietnamese people have most effectively countered the imperialists' attempts to turn South Viet Nam into a new type of colony and to prepare the conditions for the eventual conquest of North Viet Nam.

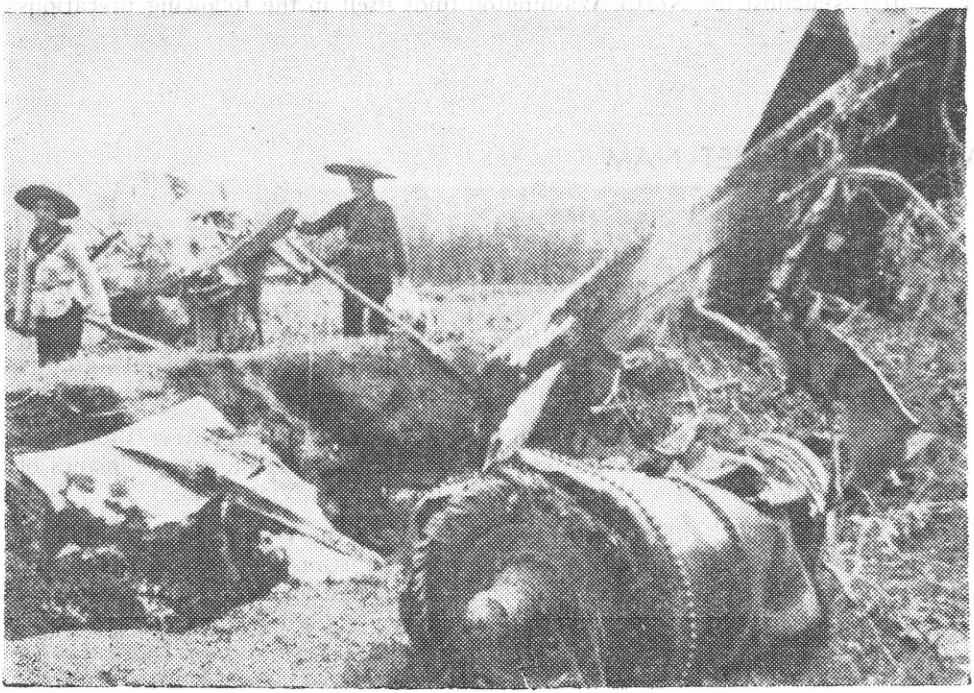
After more than seven years of war in the South and four years of air attacks against the North, Washington finds itself in the following precarious situation:

NTERVENTION IN VIET NAM

In the North, the much vaunted U.S. air power has suffered the most humiliating defeat. More than 2,700 warplanes, some of them specially designed for the fighting conditions in South East Asia, have been turned into smoking piles of junk by the North Vietnamese air force and anti-aircraft defense.

Latest reports reveal that two U.S. B-52 stratofortresses were shot down over the Vin Linh district, thus rising to five the total number of planes of this type downed over the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Washington had hoped to be able to force the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to the conference table through terrorism. But just as in March, 1950, the imperialists were again mistaken. The artillery men, the rocket personnel and the combat pilots of the DRV are not only inflicting serious



losses on the U.S. conventional air force, but also on the U.S strategic bombers which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

As for the South, the South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces are inflicting defeat on the 500,000 U.S. troops, plus the 60,000 satellite forces and the Saigon puppet army.

The winter-spring campaign (1967-68) in which the South Vietnamese People's Liberation Armed Forces are holding the strategic and tactical initiative, has been characterized by resounding victories of the patriots throughout the South Vietnamese territory. Examples of this are Con Thien, Loc Ninh and Dak To, the actions in the coastal areas and in the Que Son Valley, the wiping out of two full battallions at the Mekong River Delta and the continuous attacks on U.S. installations and their fortified bases such as the operation carried out against the military complex at Da Nang on January 3rd.

In 1967, the United States suffered 365,000 casualties including dead and wounded. Of these, 170,000 belonged to the U.S. and satellite troops. In terms of units, 17 Infantry Battallions, 101 Companies and 164 Platoons of the U.S. forces were destroyed.

The patriots shot down or destroyed on the ground 3,200 planes and helicopters of different types. They also destroyed or damaged 8,500 military vehicles, of which more than a half were armored cars, as well as 700 heavy guns, more than 200 ships or patrol boats, 38 locomotives and 31 military transport trucks.

In 1967, with 470,000 U.S. soldiers in South Viet Nam, the number of enemy casualties averaged one out of three. In 1966 the average was one in four out of total force of 400,000. This proves that the more the imperialists escalate their war, the more bloody and humiliating their inevitable defeat will be.

Now, in observing the 18th anniversary of the First Day of Protest Against the U.S. Intervention in Viet Nam, it is well to point out that, no matter how much the imperialists escalate their war, the United States will be defeated in Viet Nam.

Viet Nam surely will win.

ANNIVE

FEBRUARY ANNIVERSARIES

FEBRUARY 2ND.

On February 2nd, 1848, a treaty was signed known as the "Guadalupe-Hidalgo Treaty". Through this treaty the United States seized from Mexico a territory of 525,000 square miles, not counting Texas, as the result of an unprovoked military aggression.

This aggression was one of the first U.S. imperialists adventures in Latin America which later became a permanent feature of U.S. foreign policy.

FEBRUARY 3rd.

On February 3rd, 1930, the Communist Party of Viet Nam was created through the merger of the country's communist organizations.

The driving force behind this historic merger was Ho Chi Minh, now the President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, who was able to unite existing points of view at a convention held in Hong Kong.

RSARIES

Under the leadership of the party and Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people were able to expel the Japanese invaders and the French colonialists.

Today, the revolutionary spirit of that historic date inpires the Vietnameses people to continue their heroic and successful struggle against the brutal U.S. imperialist aggression, thus occupying the frontline in the battle against the worst enemy of the peoples throughout the world.

FEBRUARY 4th

On this date, back in the year 1962, the Cuban people gathered in Havana's Revolution Square and unanimously ratified the Second Declaration of Havana as an answer to the resolution passed by the Latin American Foreign Ministers at a meeting held in Punta del Este, in which Cuba was expelled from the regional organization.

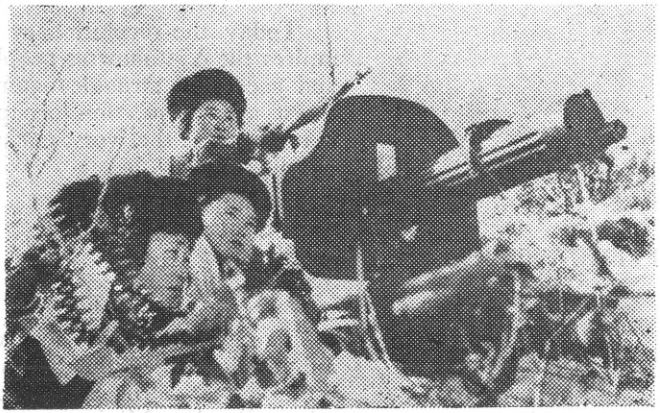
This historic document analyzed the Latin American Revolution, the existing conditions and perspectives, on the basis of the revolutionary experiences of its respective peoples and, especially, the experiences gained in the armed struggle through which the Cuban people seized and consolidated political power and began to build socialism.

FEBRUARY 8th

On February 8th, the 20th anniversary of the creation of the Korean People's Army will be observed. The Army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the powerful revolutionary force which through great perseverance and courage, was able to defeat U.S. imperialism. The Korean People's Army is a worthy heir to the glorious tradition established by the former Korean Anti-Japanese guerrillas and, under the effective leadership of the Korean Party of Labor, has become the powerful and modern organization it is today.

Today more than ever, the Korean People's Army protects the creative work and the outstanding revolu-

tionary achievements of the Korean people, and it is ready to frustrate the U.S. plans to invade People's Korea, to expel the aggressor from Korean territory and to reunify the country.



FEBRUARY 15th

Fifty seven days after the creation of the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front, on February 15th, 1961, the South Vietnamese Liberation Armed Forces were formed. They were entrusted with the mission of waging the armed struggle against the brutal U.S. aggression in Viet Nam.

At present, the patriotic units, under the new name of "People's Liberation Armed Forces" are made up of five important armed groups. They are: The guerrilla units; the regional military units; the permanent regular army; the hamlet militia; and the Dac Cong, a special underground organization in the cities.

In their steady advance toward the expulsion of the imperialists, these five armed groups have scored and continue to score important victories against the U.S aggressors and their puppets.

On the same date, exactly 47 days after hanging up his priests cassock and joining the guerrilla movement for the liberation of Colombia, Camilo Torres, the heroic Colombian revolutionary, was struck down by bullets "made in USA".

A communique from the Colombian National Liberation Army reported his death in combat in the Sierra de Santander on February 15th, 1966.

"Camilo —says the document signed by Fabio Vazquez Castaño and Victor Medina Morón, leaders of the Colombian National Liberation Army— died a hero, aware that leaders must set the example".

"His life was straight and pure —the communique adds —"To his profound Christianity —which he understood to be unlimited love for the destitute, exploited and oppressed and complete devotion to the struggle for liberation— he added the scientific concept of revolutionary war as the only way to carry the liberation struggle to its ultimate consequences. He died —said the communique— fighting to lead his people to the seizing of power".

Finally, the Colombian National Liberation Army communique affirms that Camilo Torres only died physically, adding that the Colombian people will punish his murderers: U.S. imperialism and its lackeys who form the Colombian oligarchies.

On February 21st, 1934, the great Nicaraguan guerrilla leader, Angusto Cesar Sandino, was treacherously murdered. Sandino had been harassing the U.S. troops that had invaded the Central American nation.

Sandino put into practice his own slogan to the effect that "the freedom and sovereignty of a people are not to be discussed, but rather to be defended weapons in hand".

In this case, too, the U.S. imperialists and Sandino's murderers believed that that this crime could end forever the revolutionary struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

Today, in the mountains of Nicaragua, the Sandino National Liberation Front is courageously weapons in hand fighting against the Somoza dictatorship, thus following the slogan launched by the "General of Free Men".

FEBRUARY 24th

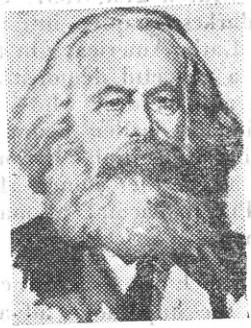
On February 24th, 1895, the Cuban "Mambises', led by José Martí, Antonio Maceo, Máximo Gómez and other revolutionary leaders, resumed at Baire, in Oriente Province, the armed struggle for the liberation of Cuba, which had been initiated on October 10th, 1968, by Carlos Manuel de Céspedes.

The Cuban patriots scored great victories against a Spanish Colonial Army of more than 200,000 men and then, when they were about to win victory, came the U.S. military intervention aimed at securing Cuba's riches for its monopolies.

For 64 years, the U.S. imperialists and their agents frustrated the Cuban people's yearning for freedom. It was not until the Cuban Rebel Army defeated the Batista tyranny that real freedom could be achieved by the Cuban people in what came to be the third and final stage of Cuba's struggle for independence.

MARCH ANNIVERSARIES

MARCH 14th



On March 14th, 1883, Karl Marx, the founder of scientific communism and great teacher and leader of the world proletariat, died in Germany. Marx, the driv-

ing force behind the organizing of the First International, discovered the laws of historic evolution of humanity and, together with Frederick Engels, created dialectical materialism, the science of the laws of class struggle.

MARCH 18th

The first proletarian revolution in the world took place on March 18th, 1871, the day on which the workers of Paris defeated the official army and seized the French capital.

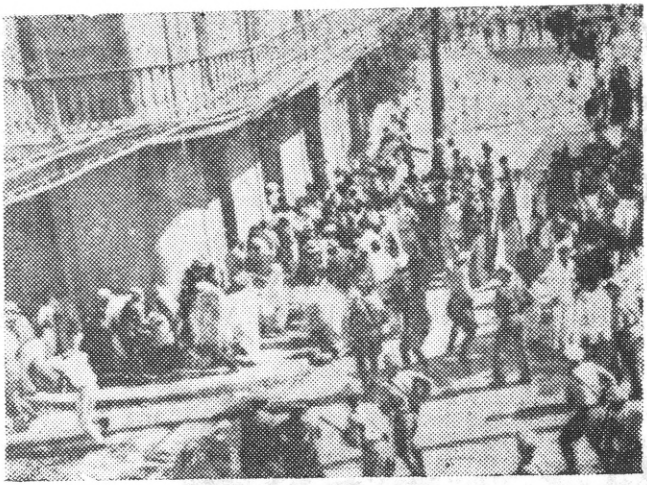
The red flag was hoisted over the city hall and workers' and state control was established in several enterprizes, thus partly destroying the apparatus of the bourgeois state.

The example of the Paris Commune proved that the workers, weapons in hand, can seize political power and defeat the oppressors.

MARCH 21st

On March 21st, 1937, U.S. imperialism wrote one of the darkest chapters in its bloody history of intervention in Latin America. On that day, its troops opened fire on a peaceful demonstration of Puerto Rico men, women and children who were demanding the release of Nationalist leader, Pedro Albizu Campos, from prison. This unjustifiable action, which has gone down in history as the the "Ponce Massacre", caused the death of 21 Puerto Rican Nationalists and the wounding of 200 others.

With such a massacre the rulers in Washington tried to halt the impetuous advance of the Puerto Ricans down the path to independence. But they have failed in their attempt. On the 31st anniversary of that crime, the Puerto Rican people reaffirm their struggle for independence and against U.S. oppression.



The Puerto Ricans' hatred for the imperialists will be eternal, just as will be the memory of the martyrs who fell in the "Ponce Massacre". Twenty seven years later, on March 1, 1954, a group of Puerto Rican pro-independence patriots made up of Rafael Concel, Lolita Lebrón, Irving Flores and Andrés Cordero attacked the Federal Congress and the White House in Washington, in protest against the colonial regime imposed on their country.

The courageous attack of the Nationalists "Commando" group launched under the slogan of "Long Live Free Puerto Rico" served to focus attention on the terrible economic and social situation existing in that Caribbean Island, subjected as it is to the most brutal exploitation of U.S. imperialism.

OPINIONS ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE OSPAAAL

INTERVIEW WITH FRANCISCO BARROS, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT OF ANGOLA (MPLA)

"The Tricontinental is an organization still dedicated to the liberation of the oppressed peoples", said Francisco Barros, representative of the MPLA in the capital of the United Arab Republic.

"We must strengthen its activities" —he continued, —"so that its aims may be achieved. We are fully aware of the need to reinforce its activities on the basis of the national liberation of the peoples of Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Barros pointed out that "since its foundation, the Tricontinental has been working for the development of the revolutionary process on the three continents. During the past two years, its activities have greatly contributed to the liberation struggle."

Commenting on the struggle being waged in the Portuguese colony of Angola, Barros stated: "We are organizing the commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the beginning of our armed struggle next February 4th."

"During the past seven years," he continued, "we have been able to crush —in the field of politics and diplomacy— the imperialist conspiracies against our movement. On the military front, we have extended our area of operations, opening up other fronts and consolidating those already established. These victories have forced Portugal to increase the number of their troops, which have already passed the 12,000 mark.

"In Viet Nam, as in our country, the development of the struggle is part of a liberation process going on in the colonial countries. The OSPAAAL represents and supports this process with every means at its disposal."

INTERVIEW WITH CHAZI M. MAPEFANE, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CONGRESS PARTY IN BASUTOLAND

"The creation of the Tricontinental was an important factor in the advance of the international struggle for the emancipation of humanity from colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism," Chazi M. Mapefane, representative of the Congress Party of Basutoland stated in an interview for Prensa Latina in Cairo. "We, of the Congress Party of Basutoland," he added, "welcome the second anniversary of the Tricontinental conference.

"We believe that if the national movements on the three continents simultaneously join the fight against the common enemy, Yankee imperialism, its liquidation will be accelerated.

"If we follow the example of the Vietnamese people and create more Viet Nams, the reactionary forces will be weakened and the day of victory will be brought nearer.

"The struggle in Basutoland will be intensified after we pass beyond the organizational stage. Already the resistance, the idea of resistance and struggle against the puppet government is taking root and spreading through the country.

"This position of the Congress Party of Basutoland has completely isolated the reactionary and puppet government of Leabua Jonathan. Jonathan uses the machinery of State to crush our organization and all manifestations of rebellion in a country of a million inhabitants, surrounded by implacable enemies such as South Africa and Rhodesia.

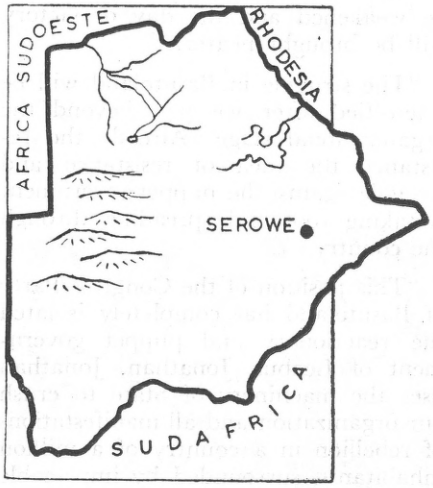
"Hence, the position of our Party is to prepare our people for any eventuality, using all the means at our disposal to win genuine independence."

Mapefane also pointed out that the Tricontinental publications greatly contribute to arousing world public opinion against genocide, not only in Southeast Asia, but in many other parts of the world.

"This massive publicity campaign helps the people and progressive organizations to mature politically, to react positively and militarily and to rally in support of the war of liberation waged by this courageous people against foreign intervention .

"These and many other means are used by the Tricontinental to help the sruggle of the peoples against imperialism and neo-colonialism," concluded Mapefane.

INTERVIEW WITH BOBBY MARCK, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY OF BECHUANALAND (BOTSAN) IN THE U.A.R.



The work of the Secretariat of the OSPAAAL has been particularly efficient in the publishing and diffusion of news reports on the development of the struggle in the three continents.

Last year we had the opportunity to have an interview in Cairo with a delegation of the Tricontinental touring that area. We found their work very satisfactory.

Inspection on the spot is the only way to pick up objective and fresh information regarding the development of the process of national liberation in the three continents, and it is through this means that we are in a position to support the national liberation movements and encourage them in the hard struggle.

The Tricontinental plays an important role by repeatedly and militantly supporting the Vietnamese people's struggle. It has also sent a number of delegations to Hanoi, independently of other activities, this has boosted the morale of the Vietnamese combatants.

With its publications on the war in Viet Nam, the Tricontinental has contributed to telling the story of this heroic struggle. Its weeks of solidarity also help to open the eyes of world public opinion to the imperialist crimes and the just war being waged there against the imperialist oppressor.

Its contribution to the national liberation struggle in Africa and Latin America is extraordinary.

INTERVIEW WITH MARIO DE ANDRADE

Mario de Andrade, well-known writer and representative of liberation movements of the Portuguese colonies in Africa, commented on the second anniversary of the creation of the Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL).

The nationalist independence leader pointed out that "the spirit of solidarity with Viet Nam must be strengthened so that it will greatly contribute to the reinforcement of the liberation struggle of our peoples."

"This struggle constitutes the weak point of imperialism. Therefore, the OSPAAAL must organize and plan the all out struggle against this international system of exploitation and tyranny," he said.

De Andrade stressed the fact that "to a certain extent, that is the way we interpret what we consider the by-word: To create two, three... Viet Nams."

Commenting on the OSPAAAL, he made it clear that the "Tricontinental, its creation and organic constitution, has brought about the solidarity of the revolutionay forces of the three continents who are engaged in the same battle, the struggle against imperialism and for development.

"Moreover," he added, "the materialization of this solidarity has been accompanied by the projection of powerful ideas, specifically, the need for a global strategy of the revolutionary struggle, the recourse to revolutionary violence to meet imperialist violence, and, in general, the glorification of the duty of every revolutionary, which is to make revolution."

In answer to a question regarding the present development of the armed struggle in the Portuguese colonies of the continent, Mario de Andrade stated:

"The armed struggle in Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique is

going on in various fronts within these territories and the movements have the support of the people. Besides, political activities have created other organisms in the liberated territories which, in Guinea, for example, cover an area equivalent to half the total area of that country."

He added that "the joint struggle of the Portuguese colonies have had economic and political repercussions on the Portuguese regime, which today has been forced to depend on economic and military aid from the Western powers. Moreover, the struggle has forced the regime to attempt a gradual decolonization of our countries.

"The fundamental aspect of the consequences of the armed struggle in these African countries is that, fundamentally, our people are now demanding complete independence without concessions to self-governing schemes under the aegis of colonial powers."

Mario de Andrade rounded out his statement by asserting that "the general success of the struggle depends, to a certain extent, on the militancy and real advance of other revolutionary forces in Africa, such as those in the neighboring countries of Angola and Mozambique.

"In any event, this struggle has become an international issue in the light of the latest events in the Near East and the imperialist aggression against Viet Nam," he concluded.

INTERVIEW WITH SOUMIALOT

Gaston Soumialot, president of the Supreme Council of the Congolese Revolution, pointed out that the "role played by the OSPAAAL in the liberation struggle of three continents and in Viet Nam is so valuable that there are no words to describe it.

"The positive results of the organization's two years of existence" he said, "constitute an eloquent example of its contribution to the tricontinental liberation struggle against the forces of evil."

He added that the paramount significance, the most importance reason for the first tricontinental conference

held in Havana, lies in the fact that it brought together all the progressive forces from the three continents in the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism, led by the United States.

Soumialot also pointed out that "this historic tricontinental conference held in Havana paved the way for the creation of the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, effectively guided by Osmany Cienfuegos and his colleagues who do not spare any efforts to bring about the unity of the progressive forces of the world. "This unity," he added," can be seen everywhere in the world, even in the capital of the United States where blacks and whites rebel every day against Yankee imperialism."

Referring to the Week of International Solidarity with the national liberation movements organized by OSPAAAL from January 3rd to January 10th, Soumialot said: "In our opinion, the Week of Solidarity was an important event in the history of the struggle of the peoples. It has also been a stimulus to the national liberation movements. Of special significance is the fact that during this week, homage was paid to the great intercontinental revolutionary, the unforgettable Che Guevara, and to his theories.

INTERVIEW WITH MZIMKULU MAKIWANE, MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Lately, U.S. imperialism has become more aggressive. Therefore, the progressive forces of Africa, Asia and Latin America, who have suffered setbacks during this period, must urgently reorganize themselves to face aggression. The Tricontinental must play a fundamental role in this task. Every effort be made to hold the second tricontinental conference in order to agree on ways and means of struggle.

I have the impression that the Organization should ask the European socialist countries and the progressive

elements in the capitalist countries to send representatives to this conference. Their presence will contribute to broadening the perspectives of the meeting. That does not mean, however, that the Organization would be enlarged, but it would assure the attendance of the greatest number of forces possible to take part in the discussion of the program and to carry out its resolutions.

The anti-imperialist struggle has brilliant possibilities. Many ways and means of struggle can be considered and subsequently carried out in a conference of this type.

In regard to the work done by the Tricontinental during the past two years, we can state that, fundamentally, our aspirations have been fulfilled. The Secretariat has done a great job, especially in the task of publizing the struggle of the peoples. This struggle more and more demands the help of the organizations belonging to the Secretariat in the task of dealing with such important issues as the solution of problems in connection with financial support and the aid to the anti-imperialist struggle.

INTERVIEW WITH JOSE MONTEIRO

Jose Monteiro, representative of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO)) in Algeria, pointed out that the first Tricontinental conference was a historic event, especially because of where it was held and because of the perspectives for developing revolutionary solidarity which arose from this meeting.

In a statement issued on the occasion of the second anniversary of the First Tricontinental Conference and the creation of the OSPAAAL, the Mozambique leader said: "It is a great and

significant fact that the revolutionary forces of our continent have understood the identity of the liberation struggle and the need for cooperation and an exchange of experiences.

At the time when the imperialist forces are dividing up among themselves areas of domination and oppression," he added, "the Tricontinental Organization is a living symbol of the triumphant and united struggle of the peoples of the world."

In referring to the holding of a week of solidarity with the peoples who are fighting against imperialism from the 3rd to the 10th of January, he stated: "The armed struggle for national liberation in Mozambique is now four years old. During the past three years, the FRELIMO has been carrying on activities aimed at defeating and expelling the colonialists and at building up our country."

He added that large areas in the two northern provinces of Nyasa an Cape Delgado have been liberated and that in the rest of the country the FRELIMO is mobilizing public opinion and preparing the logistic conditions necessary for the extension of the armed struggle.

Jose Monteiro then referred to the role of the OSPAAAL in the liberation struggle and especially that of the Vietnamese people. "The Tricontinental Organization," he said, "is an organism which promotes solidarity with the struggle of the peoples on three continents. This solidarity", he added, "has assumed great importance now that imperialist aggression has reached the stage of direct aggression and the U.S. intervention in Viet Nam constitutes the most shocking example of this."

Pointing out that the glorious struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression has become a symbol of the people's determination to break the chains of oppression, Monteiro stressed the need for the OSPAAAL to mobilize all its power and resources to increase its solidarity with the Vietnamese people by the day."

WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF LATIN-AMERICA FROM THE 19th TO THE 25th OF APRIL, 1968

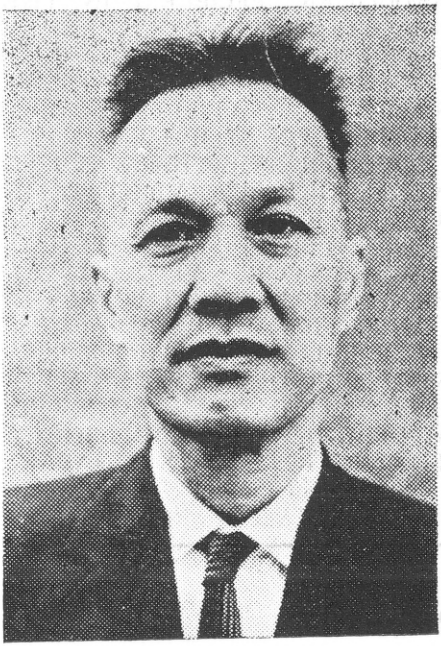
The Latin American continent is suffering at present the most cruel and violent foreign exploitation. Hunger, poverty, illness, unemployment, death due to undernourishment, are a common denominator for the millions of Latin Americans who see how, when they refuse to accept this state of affairs, the most implacable terror overwhelms them, leaving a trail of blood and death all over America. Imperialism and the oligarchy, who are the cause of this situation, try to preserve their economic domination and the social order of exploitation, using for this purpose the political resources and the military might, combined with the forces of the political power.

The government, the army and the most reactionary elements of each country, and very especially, in those countries where the guerrilla fighting is waging its strongest offensive, as in Venezuela, Colombia and Guatemala, use the most terrible means of repression, murdering farmers, workers and students.

At this crucial moment, when Yankee imperialism, in accordance with its counter-revolutionary global strategy, intensifies its aggressions against the growing struggle of the vanguards, the peoples of Latin America need the maximum militant solidarity, the maximum sense of combative unity. A legitimate expression of this is the Latin American Organization of Solidarity (OLAS) which, groups the revolutionary movements in their anti-imperialist and liberation struggles on a continent scale.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL appeals to the member organizations and the National Committees, the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, as well as the peoples of the whole world: to organize and further, with a combative spirit, this Week of Solidarity dedicated to the peoples of Latin America in the struggle against imperialism and, especially, the men who are struggling, weapons in hand.

APPEALS AND MESSAGES



MESSAGE OF HUU THO

TO THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PEOPLES OF ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA HAVANA

On the occasion of the Week of Tricontinental Solidarity and in the name of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Liberation Front and in my own name, we wish to send the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL, and through this organization, a warm, fraternal greeting of militant solidarity to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Likewise, I fervently hail the ever increasing number of successes achieved by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for national independence and against intervention, aggression and domination in all its forms, imposed by imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism under the direction of U.S. imperialism. These successes constitute a source of inspiration and decisive support for the war of resistance against Yankee aggression and the struggle for the national salvation of our people.

The people and National Liberation Front of South Viet Nam firmly support the just struggle being waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. We are deeply grateful to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for their wholehearted support and their unrestricted aid to our struggle against the Yankees and for national salvation. We highly esteem and sincerely appreciate the activities which the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL has been untiringly carrying out in order to expand and vigorously develop the people's international movement of solidarity with the South Vietnamese people in the face of the

aggression of Yankee imperialism and its lackeys. In spite of serious setbacks, today the Yankee imperialists are stubbornly continuing to step up their war of aggression in South Viet Nam, escalating the war of destruction against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, waging its special war in Laos and trying to carry their war of aggression to the Kingdom of Cambodia, seriously threatening peace and security in Asia and in the world.

On behalf of its own national independence and as a duty toward the peoples who are struggling against U.S. imperialism, the South Vietnamese people are determined to intensify even more their dedicated war of resistance against the Yankees and for national salvation in order to liberate the South, protect the North and advance toward a peaceful reunification of our Homeland. Thus we will actively contribute to the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the world for Independence, Democracy, Peace and Progress.

THE CAUSE OF THE STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES OF ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA FOR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE WILL WIN!

IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM, LED BY THE YANKEE IMPERIALISTS, WILL BE DEFEATED!

South Viet Nam, January 5, 1968

Nguyen Huu Tho, Attorney

President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front.

TOKYO

SECRETARIAT OF OSPAAAL

HAVANA

ON THE OCCASION OF 2ND ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF OSPAAAL AND WEEK OF INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY SUPPORTING THE NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF ASIAN AFRICAN AND LATIN AMERICAN PEOPLE I IN THE NAME OF KOREAN CITIZENS IN JAPAN EXPRESS FERVANT GREETINGS AND MILITANT SOLIDARITY WITH YOUR ORGANIZATION STOP I WISH THE PEOPLE OF THE THREE CONTINENTS GREATER VICTORY IN THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST US LED IMPERIALISM COLONIALISM AND FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION AND WISH YOUR ORGANIZATION FRESH SUCCESS IN ITS FUTURE ACTIVITIES STOP HAN DUK SU CHAIRMAN OF CENTRAL STANDING COMMITTEE OF GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF RESIDENTS IN JAPAN

AFRO-ASIAN

To the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity with Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America
Havana

On the occasion of the Week of Tricontinental Solidarity, the South Vietnamese Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity and the South Vietnamese Committee of Solidariy with the Latin America Peoples, wish to send the warmest greetings of militant solidarity to the Executive Secretariat of the

Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The activities carried out by the Executive Secretariat of OSPAAAL since its creation have been very successful in strengthening and intensifying the militant solidarity between the peoples of the three continents in the struggle for national independence, peace and social progress. They have also given moral and material support to the South Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression. The South Vietnamese people would like to offer their warmest congratulations and express most sincere and profound gratitude.

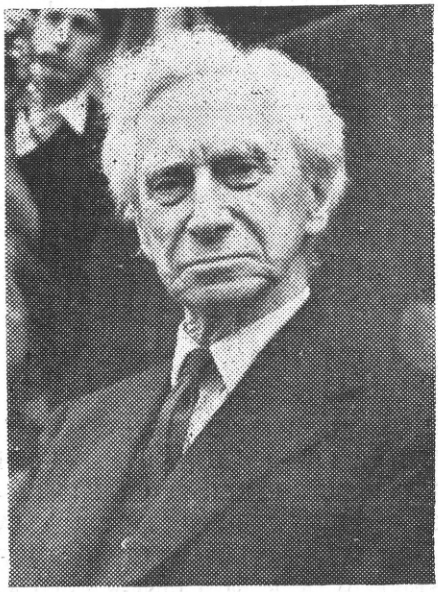
In the face of the Yankee imperialists' attempts to intensify and extend even more their war of aggression, in accordance with the Political Program of the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front, and with the increasingly powerful support and stimulus of the peoples of the three continents, the South Vietnamese people are determined to defeat the Yankee aggressors in order to win final victory for the nation and to contribute actively to the common struggle of the peoples against colonialism and neo-colonialism led by Yankee imperialism.

It is our hope that the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL will achieve ever greater and more numerous victories in its noble cause.

South Viet Nam, January 3, 1968

South Vietnamese Committee of Solidarity with the Latin American Peoples.

MESSAGE FROM BERTRAND RUSSELL TO OSPAAAL.



On the occasion of the second anniversary of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

It is the duty of all who cherish freedom to give full support to the tricontinental struggle for social justice and liberation. Recent history has consisted of an unprecedented series of coups d'etats, brazen acts of aggression, and ferocious acts of repression. From the Congo to Bolivia, from Indonesia to Greece, we have witnessed de intensification of the counter-revolutionary offensive. Mankind must unite in the face of this onslaught. The people of Vietnam continue to inspire us by their heroism. We must begin to repay the enormous debt which we owe to them by

showing the same determination to carry on our struggle to the end. We must build our international resistance to the criminals who seek to control the world from Washington. Let us not rest until this has been achieved.

MESSAGE FROM THE AFRO-ASIAN COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

OSPAAAL HAVANA

ON OCCASION INTERNATIONAL WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE OF THE PEOPLES OF ASIA AFRICA LATIN AMERICA WE SEND WARM CONGRATULATIONS STOP DURING THE PAST TWO YEARS OSPAAAL HAS MADE POSITIVE CONTRIBUTIONS TO TASK OF STRENGTHENING, SOLIDARITY BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF THREE CONTINENTS AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND NEOCOLONALISM LED BY UNITED STATES AND HAVE WON NUMEROUS VICTORIES STOP WE WARMLY HAIL THESE VICTORIES WHICH WE CONSIDER OURS STOP IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSPIRING APPEAL OF PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ARE DETERMINED TO FIGHT UNTIL FINAL VICTORY AND WE BELIEVE THAT THE MOST EFFICIENT WAY TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE PEOPLES OF THE THREE CONTINENTS IS TO FIGHT AGAINST THE U.S. WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST VIET NAM STOP WE PREDICT OSPAAAL WILL ACHIEVE GREATER SUCCESSES IN ITS NOBLE MISSION OF INCREASING MILITANT SOLIDARITY BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF THE THREE CONTINENTS STOP.

AFRO-ASIAN COMMITTEE OF VIET NAM

DECLARATION OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL CONDEMNING THE AGGRESSIONS OF U.S. IMPERIALISM AGAINST THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

During the last few days the U.S. press and the military and governmental circles of that country have been carrying on a systematic campaign, aimed at justifying a military intervention against the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Cambodian Government has denounced these before world public opinion, calling attention to the danger this implies and unmasking this new manever of the U.S. Government, which has as its objective the conditioning of world public opinion with a view to extending its aggresion to Cambodia.

U.S. imperialism, faced with constant defeats in its war of aggression against the heroic people of South Viet Nam, now attempts to invade the territory of Cambodia and extend the war of aggression to that nation.

For quite some time Cambodia has been the victim of the provocations and aggressions of the U.S. troops and the puppet regimes of South Viet Nam and Thailand, which have repeatedly violated the Cambodian borders, infiltrating saboteurs into that country and even bombing with heavy artillery and aviation the hamlets and other civilian installations, causing dozens of victims among the population, mostly women and children. Some days ago the head of the South Viet Nam puppet regime had the effrontery of stating to the press "the right to pursue the enemy" —meaning the South Vietnamese patriots— "beyond the limits of the Cambodian border."

In view of this situation, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL vigorously condemns the imperialist Government of the United States and its lackeys of South Vietnam and Thailand, for their repeated aggressions to the Kingdom of Cambodia, and further, for its plans to invade the territory of that State. Likewise, it proclaims its decided support to the Government and the people of Cambodia, headed by its Chief of State, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and uphold their just stand in the face of the U.S. imperialist aggressions.

The Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL appeals to all the member organizations and all the progressive forces of the world, to support the people and the governmente of Cambodia, confronted by the aggressions of U.S. imperialism and its varlets, the puppet governments of South Viet Nam and Thailand, and to demand that they respect the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity of Cambodia.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL

PHNOM PENH

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL. POST OFFICE BOX 4224, HAVANA

THE STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF OSPAAAL, EXPRESSING ITS FIRM SUPPORT FOR OUR STRUGGLE AGAINST AGGRESIONS AND SERIOUS THREATS OF U.S. IMPERIALISTS AND THE APPEAL TO ALL COUNTRIES AND JUSTICE LOVING MOVEMENTS TO GIVE US THEIR SUPPORT, HAVE BEEN ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED BY THE KHMERS GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE AND MYSELF STOP WHILE THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT IS GETTING READY TO CLIMB A NEW RUNG IN THE ESCALATION OF ITS CRIMINAL AGGRESSION AGAINST THE INDOCHINESE PEOPLE, IT SEEMS HIGHLY DESIRABLE THAT THE REALLY ANTIIMPERIALIST COUNTRIES CONSIDER THE ADOPTATION OF CONCRETE MEASURES TO EFFECTIVELY OPPOSE U.S. ATTEMPS AT

WORLD DOMINATION WHICH WILL NOT SPARE ANY OF US STOP BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE OUR SOLIDARITY MUST BE STRENGTHENED AND STRIKE AT YANKEE FASCISM STOP WE WISH TO EXPRESS OUR CONFIDENCE IN OSPAAAL IN ITS ACTION AND WE ASSURE YOU ALL OUR SUPPORT STOP WE ARE READY, TOGETHER WITH OUR VIETNAMESE BROTHERS, TO DEFEND OUR INDEPENDENCE WITHOUT CAPITULATION STOP.

NORODOM SIHANOUK CAMBODIAN CHIEF OF STATE.

APPEAL OF THE OSPAAAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT ON THE OCCASION OF THE WORLD CAMPAIGN OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION OF THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA

(January 3-10) (EXTRACTS)

Exactly two years ago, in January, 1966 the First Tricontinental Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America was held in Havana, capital of the Republic of Cuba.

As we recall the events that have taken place during the last years since that memorable meeting, we can see that the revolutionary struggle has not only developed consistently in those points where the fight had already started, but it has also extended to other areas where the peoples now confront their oppressors.

In the face of the advance of the peoples, the imperialist forces are making desperate efforts to maintain their domination and do not hesitate to resort to the most criminal and inhuman methods to repress the struggle for liberation and destroy the independence of the peoples already liberated.

The war of aggression against the Vietnamese people; the constant provocations and aggressions agains Laos and Cambodia; the crimes against the people of South Korea and P.R. of China; the political, economic and military aggressions against the Cuban people; the aggressions and conspiracies against the Republic of Guinea, Congo (B), Algeria, Syria UAR, Tanzania, Burundi and other African independent States; the overt intervention in the suppression of the national liberation

struggle of Africa, Asia and Latin America; the military invasions of Santo Domingo and Congo (L), are only some of the ignominious acts perpetrated by U.S. imperialism against the peoples of the three continents, in its self-appointed role as international gendarme. To this long record of aggresions, interventions and repressions against the peoples must be added the recent aggressions launched by the United States and Britain against the Arab Peoples, using Israel as their instrument.

In the face of this aggressive imperialist policy the only alternative left to the people is to unleash the struggle, to fight until they completely destroy the whole imperialist system headed by U. S. imperialism aware that as long as imperialism exists there will be no end to the aggressions and crimes against humanity because its own nature determines its rapacious, criminal and aggressive policy.

This year, and coinciding with the second anniversary of the First Conferene of the three continents, a World Week of Solidarity with the Liberation Struggle of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America will be held from January 3 to 10, 1968. On exhorting the member organizations and all the progressive forces of the world to join in the celebration of this Week, we render tribute to all the revolutionaries who have fallen and to those who are victoriously fighting, thus raising high the banner of liberation for which the unforgettable guerrilla Major Ernesto (Che) Guevara fell in Bolivia fighting against U.S. imperialism, and we share the thought expressed by him in his historic Message to our Organization: "What role shall we, the exploited people of the world, play? The peoples of the three continents focus their attention on Viet Nam and learn their lesson. Since imperialists blackmail humanity by threatening it with war, the wise reaction is not to fear war. The general tactics of the people should be to launch a constant and a firm attack in all fronts where the confrontation is taking place."

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL

Havana, December 12, 1967

"THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID: ENOUGH! AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD."

DECLARATION OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL, ON THE OCCASION OF THE VII ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION (EXTRACTS).

The National Front for Liberation of South Viet Nam was constituted on December 20, 1960 in a zone liberated by the patriots, and its birth marked the beginning of the decisive stage of the struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The patriotic sectors of the population grouped themselves into a single organization, in order to carry forward a common programme for the defeat of the U.S. occupation, liberation of the South and reunification of the Homeland.

During the seven years that have elapsed, the people of South Viet Nam, led by the National Front for Libera-

tion, have unceasingly developed their Homeland who, despite their "superiority" and of the "offensives", have suffered over 240,000 casualities —not including the losses of the South Viet Nam, Thailand, South Korea, New Zealand and Australia puppet soldiers.

On the occasion of the celebration of the VII Anniversary of the constitution of the Front, the Executive Secretariat of the OSPAAAL congratulates the heroic people of South Viet Nam, the National Front for Liberation of South Viet Nam and its President, Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, for the great success obtained in their struggle; and once more states the militant solidarity of the revolutionary fighters and the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. At the same time, it appeals to the member organizations and all the progressive forces to carry out concrete actions tending to intensify our solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people of South Viet Nam, demanding that the Yankee imperialists put an end to their war of aggression in Viet Nam, cease their bombings and strafings against North Viet Nam, withdraw their troops from the South and let the Vietnamese people settle their own internal affairs by themselves; support the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and recognize the Front as the sole genuine representative of the people of South Viet Nam.

As the heroic Comandante Ernesto Che Guevara phased it: "To create two, three, many Viet Nams is the watchword".

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE OSPAAAL

Havana, December 18, 1967

"THIS GREAT HUMANITY HAS SAID: ENOUGH! AND HAS STARTED TO MOVE FORWARD."

TRICONTINENTAL BULLETIN

PUBLISHED IN SPANISH, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SOLIDARITY OF THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA, ASIA AND LATIN AMERICA

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OSPAAAL P.O.B. 4224
Radiograme OSPAAAL
Havana, Cuba

Year III March No. 24